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At Midnight.	Dec. 20, 1885.	Dec. 31, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1889.	Dec. 31, 1890.	Dec. 31, 1891.
Prisoners awaiting trial —					
In city and village lockups.....	62	52	49	38	33
In county jails.....	122	114	118	136	91
Total awaiting trial.....	184	166	167	174	124
Prisoners serving sentence —					
In city and village lockups.....	7	....	7	3	6
In county jails.....	96	71	70	63	88
In St. Paul city workhouse.....	105	146	194	124	118
In Minneapolis city workhouse...	....	117	126	96	157
In House of Good Shepherd.....	2	8	8	5	2
Total petty convicts.....	210	342	405	291	371
In state prison.....	442	421	354	329	336
In state reformatory.....	....	....	97	139	131
Total state convicts.....	442	421	451	468	467
Total serving sentence.....	652	763	856	759	838
Grand total number of prisoners...	836	929	1023	933	962

STATISTICAL ARTICLES IN MAGAZINES AND JOURNALS.

Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris. April, 1891.

Étude sur les placements faits à l'étranger par les différents peuples.
By M. Georges Martin.

M. Martin makes an elaborate study of the financial relations of various civilized nations, as shown by the Bourse quotations in their principal cities. Insomuch as the tables are concerned simply with the number and general classification of the securities quoted, the results obtained are exceedingly general, but have considerable value as showing the general direction of foreign investments in the several countries. The estimation of these debts in quantity would be rendered difficult by variations in the volume of coin in circulation; by the impossibility of obtaining complete data save by examination of the books of the great banking houses; and by the diversity of laws governing the admission of stocks and quotations. Even in this qualitative comparison the results are rendered misleading by reason of tax laws, and the consequent institutions of private bourses, as, for instance, the number of quotations on the Paris Bourse is largely

diminished by the taxes laid on transfers of foreign obligations and government securities. Another misleading factor is the great diversity in the form of securities, which may be with us divided into common and preferred stock, into first mortgage, income or debenture bonds, etc. The French custom is to do away with such distinctions, and issue all stock or bonds in a single form.

Holding in mind these various limitations the general results of the investigation are shown as follows:—

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SECURITIES QUOTED IN THE MARKETS OF VARIOUS CREDITOR STATES.

	England.	Germany.	France.	Holland.	Belgium.	Switzerland.
Gov't securities.....	265	144 ²	109	108	89	26
City and provincial loans.....	100	70	4 ³	4	25	7
Stocks.....	743	104	118	100	85	49
Bonds.....	505	264	103	174	113	61
Total quotations.....	1613	591	334 ¹	386	312	143
Quotations peculiar to each country. }	1200	115	140	107	99	25

¹ The apparent inferiority of France is ascribed to restrictive legislation on Bourse transfers. ² Certain loans of Austro-Hungarian Seigneurs. ³ Algerian loans.

The following table shows the distribution of investments according to locality:—

	England.	Germany.	France.	Holland.	Belgium.	Switzerland.
Europe.....	212	465	176	164	231	106
Asia.....	13	2	1	....	1	....
Africa.....	41	9	23	13	7	11
America.....	737	115	60	167	73	26
Oceania.....	6	....	4	....	....	....
Miscellaneous..	46	....	13	....	....	....

The following conclusions are drawn from the tables. England is by far the greatest foreign investor among nations, and American securities form nearly one-half of its quotations; three-quarters of them, if colonial securities are excluded. State funds here form a small fraction of the total, much less than in Germany or France. The English thus appear to be more ready to assume risks, with the hope of increased returns, than are other European nations, and the proportion of low-interest investments, such as European government

securities, is small. It also appears from other tables that the Scotch are yet more adventurous than the English. After the United States, England chooses her American investments in the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Chili.

The small number of private securities, and the absence of provincial and city loans in the French quotations, is accounted for by the unfavorable legislation, and the results for France are thereby rendered unsatisfactory. The United States is represented by one Federal bond and one corporation.

Germany is the next great creditor among nations. Whether it is more important than France is uncertain, the relations being obscured by French restrictions. An especial feature is the large number of loans of the minor civil divisions; and doubtless this is a consequence of the socialistic extension of government activity, together with the admirable system of local corporations. A marked difference is discovered between the Bourses of Berlin and Frankfort; a larger proportion of American securities and city and provincial loans being quoted at the Bourse at Frankfort, while Berlin is mainly occupied with government securities of European countries. Except United States investments, Germany appears to be partial to European securities, particularly in the centre, north, and east. Spain is but slightly represented on the German Bourses.

The Bourse of Amsterdam is represented by a large number of quotations, and the United States absorbs one-third of them (128). Russia is the next in order, with 69 quotations. Finally, the number of foreign securities quoted at Amsterdam far exceeds the number of Dutch quotations in other markets, thus apparently placing Holland prominently in the list of national creditors.

Belgium is represented by a large number of quotations, but admission to the Bourse is especially easy, and many stocks are there which would be excluded from other markets. Here Italy leads with 40 quotations. France and the Argentine Republic follow with 37 each. The United States is represented by nothing but the Federal 4's and $4\frac{1}{2}$'s.

The Swiss quotations are not large in number but are about evenly distributed, with a preference for Italy and Austria. The United States is represented by 9 railroads.

As to the debtor nations, the following facts are presented. The United States is by far the most considerable debtor, being repre-

sented abroad by 489 investments, or one-sixth of the sum total. Of these 222 belong exclusively to European markets and are not quoted in America, as follows: 5 state bonds, 11 city loans, 82 stocks (17 being railroads), 114 bonds (93 being of railroads). The total value of these 222 investments is estimated by the author to amount to \$694,000,000, with an interest account of about \$34,700,000. The minimum of the total interest account due other countries is estimated as follows:—

Securities owned in Europe exclusively,	\$34,700,000
Stocks, bonds, loans, etc. quoted in Europe and America,	54,000,000
Federal loans at 4 and 4½ per cent,	5,000,000
Total,	<u>\$93,700,000</u>

In return for the payment of this enormous annual account coupons of foreign securities are received yearly, amounting to about \$8,000,000. There is thus a drain upon the United States, according to M. Martin, of over \$80,000,000 a year. This is apparently divided between England, Holland, and Germany in decreasing proportions.

Australia follows next on the list of debtors, and then Austro-Hungary with 206 foreign quotations. The Argentine Republic is represented by 123 securities abroad. Russia has 144 foreign quotations. The list is closed by Italy, India, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, and the South American Republics, with many of the minor countries of Europe and the East.

In conclusion, all of the creditor states appear to be in West Europe, except Hong Kong, which is really a dependency of England. England, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium alone can exact tribute from all the other countries of the world. They alone can import more than they export without bringing on financial stringencies. Their relations to their debtors make them more or less independent of the tariff systems of others; whereas, they, by restricting their markets for the goods of other nations, especially the United States, have it in their power to drain those countries of coin to an enormous extent.

WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY.

Journal des Economistes. Sept., 1891.

The Progress of Paper Money. By E. Fournier de Flaix.

The Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chili, among the most prosperous of South American nations, have within a few years resorted to issues of paper money. Greece has followed, and Austria,

Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Russia are fast coming to such financial straits that they must issue a paper currency.

The finances of Italy are in a serious condition. Were France to withdraw from the Latin Union, over 400,000,000 francs must be given up to her: moreover, over 150,000,000 francs must be exported yearly to pay interest on her debt, four-fifths of this going to France. The support of France is all that prevents Italy, then, from the evils of paper currency.

Portugal is even more dependent than Italy, being mortgaged to England, with an annual interest payment of 155,000,000 fr. The establishment of a national bank in 1887 and her gold standard gave a good foreign credit; but this has been shaken by exploitations in Africa and the crisis in the firm of Baring Bros., who were their representatives in England. She mortgaged her revenues by a sale of the tobacco monopoly, and projected vast financial and economic reforms. The Bank of Portugal has now received the right to issue inconvertible notes, in order to tide over its difficulties. The state of affairs appears to be such that this will become a permanent medium.

In Spain the burden of yearly deficits has been shifted upon the Bank of Spain by means of loans, and now amounts to over 600,000,000 francs. 280,000,000 fr. of a budget of 800,000,000 are devoted to interest account. Now, in face of all this debt, the Liberals have granted permission to the bank to extend its circulation to an enormous sum, so that the present circulation varies from 745 to 740 million francs, and may be increased yet further, the government being recompensed by large loans. Here then is such a close connection between state and bank that the country is virtually flooded with a useless mass of paper money. Already there is a depreciation of nearly 10 per cent, 7 per cent of this being due to the last extension of the paper money circulation.

The republics of South America are in a worse state, but being young, and having vast natural resources, the future prospect is more favorable.

Such depreciation, now reaching in South America 60 per cent, in Austria and Russia 20-30 and even 40 per cent, surely cannot go much farther without national bankruptcy and commercial disaster.

WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY.

The Monetary Circulation in France.

By request of Parliament the amount of money in the hands of the government, together with that in the three great banking establishments of France, has been recently determined. All moneys in gold, and five-franc pieces in silver, in the hands of collectors or other government officials, in all branches of the Banks of France and of Algeria, the Crédit lyonnais, and the Société générale, were counted. On April 22, 1891, the total circulation in these places was 120,500,000 francs, of which 97,000,000 were in bank notes, and 23,500,000 in specie. About 70 per cent of the specie is in gold, and 30 per cent in silver. 88½ per cent of the gold is in French coins, and the rest is classed as follows: 52 per cent Belgium, 34 per cent Italian, 11 per cent Austrian. Of the silver 69 per cent is French and 31 per cent of foreign coin. The department of the Seine has relatively less gold than six of the other departments. As a rule, the departments in the south central part of the country have the greatest proportion of gold, while those on the frontiers and sea-coast possess a relatively larger amount of silver.

W. Z. R.

Revue d'Économie Politique. May, June, 1891.

Une statistique des mariages. By Prof. Harald Westergaard.

The following tables, taken from this article, give the average age of marriage in different classes of society in Copenhagen and the island of Funen.

COPENHAGEN.

	Men.	Women.
Bankers, merchants, professions, etc.....	32.2 years.	26.5 years.
Petty employers, artisans.....	31.2 “	27.6 “
Clerks.....	29.7 “	26.5 “
Servants and sub-employes.....	28.0 “	26.8 “
Day laborers, unskilled workmen.....	27.5 “	26.8 “

FUNEN.

	Men.	Women.
Employers, capitalists, landed proprietors.....	31.3 years.	26.7 years.
Artisans, merchants, etc.....	29.5 “	27.6 “
Petty employers, etc.....	30.0 “	26.9 “
Peasant proprietors	32.3 “	27.8 “
Laborers with property.....	33.5 “	31.3 “
Day laborers.....	30.2 “	29.6 “
Servants.....	28.7 “	27.6 “

The next table shows the relative increase of the several classes : —

COPENHAGEN.

	Children per Marriage.	Total Births.*	Children Living.*
1. Employers, etc	3.44	97	109
2. Shopkeepers.....	3.22	94	97
3. Clerks.....	2.57	84	90
4. Sub-clerks.....	2.87	90	94
5. Laborers.....	3.01	100	100
Average number.....	3.00	....	....

* Class 5 being the basis at 100.

The last table shows the relation of number of children to mortality.

	Of 100 Children	Of 100 Families	
	have died	were born	lived
Family of 1 child.....	20.0	100	80
“ “ 2 “	19.1	200	162
“ “ 3 “	25.1	300	225
“ “ 4 “	23.4	400	306
“ “ 5 “	24.5	500	377
“ “ 6 “	31.1	600	413
“ “ 7 “	35.8	700	449
“ “ 8 “	40.3	800	478
“ “ 9 “	52.5	900	427

These illustrate the familiar facts that marriage, as a rule, occurs at a later period of life for men than for women; and that the disparity in ages is less in the lower ranks of society than in the upper classes. Fewer children are born to a marriage in the higher social grades, but far more children survive. Finally, as the size of the family increases, the mortality becomes greater, not only absolutely but relatively, the vitality being considerably higher. These facts are not new but are very clearly illustrated and proven by the tables, and in this clearness lies the value of the article for the statistician and publicist.

WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY.

Revue d'Hygiène. November 20, 1891.

De la Morbidité et la Mortalité par Professions. By Dr. Jacques Bertillon.

This article is based upon the records of the city of Paris for the five years 1885–89, and contains many diagrams and tables showing

the death rate per 1000 living males for each of the more common occupations and at different age periods. There are also comparative tables to show that those results compare very favorably with the results of similar investigations in England and Switzerland. The limited space will not allow a review of the whole article, so that the mere conclusions of Dr. Bertillon must suffice.

The investigation is made on the mortality statistics for four age periods, and for the male population only. These age periods are 20–29 years, 30–39 years, 40–49 years, and 50–59 years. The average death rates of males in Paris for these different age periods are 11.1, 14.9, 21.2, and 31.2, respectively. The occupations are classed in eleven groups as follows:—

1. *Occupations exposing the individual to the inclemencies of the weather and with irregular hours of sleep.* Such are, notably, the occupations which coachmen, hack drivers, and car drivers follow, and the death rates among this class are higher than all others for each of the age periods; these rates are, respectively, 16.4, 20.5, 32, and 58.

2. *Occupations exposing individuals to the weather but with regular hours for work and for sleep.* These professions are as healthful as the preceding class are injurious. Among those who follow such occupations are farmers, kitchen-gardeners and florists, game-keepers, etc. Fishermen and boatmen also, in certain respects, belong to this group. The mortality for the four age periods is 11.1, 13.6, 21.6, and 30.

3. *Occupations exposing individuals to the respiration of dry dust but in the open air.* This group comprises such occupations as stone-cutting, masonry, etc., and the rates of mortality are 9.5, 16, 23.7, and 31.4. For quarrymen, however, the rates are much higher, being respectively, 20.1, 21.2, 23.4, and 39. The high mortality in this class of laborers is due to phthisis and other lung troubles, which seem to be aggravated by the dust which the men breathe. Deaths from violence also are very numerous.

4. *Occupations exposing individuals to the respiration of dry dust but in confined places.* Such are the occupations of machinists, locksmiths, gunsmiths, potters, brushmakers, etc. The mortality in this class is somewhat lower than in the preceding group.

5. *Occupations exposing individuals to the respiration of soft dust (poussieres molles).* This class includes millers, bakers, weavers, etc. The mortality here is not so great as in the preceding class.

6. *Occupations exposing individuals to excessive heat, to smoke, or to steam.* This class includes blacksmiths, glass workers, crystal workers, etc. The mortality is not very high in Paris, but the rates are much higher in Switzerland and England. Mechanics have an average mortality. Bakers owe their high rates, no doubt, to the dust they breathe, glass and crystal workers to the substances they handle.

7. *Occupations exposing the individual to the absorption of injurious substances.* Such occupations include lead workers, file makers, painters, potters, printers, etc., and the rates are comparatively high, 16, 24, 28, and 42, respectively.

8. *Occupations exposing individuals to the use of alcohol.* Such are, notably, wine merchants, bar-tenders, etc. But the rates in Paris (12, 21, 25, and 30) are less than in England and Switzerland.

9. *Occupations exposing men to accidents.* Such occupations, for example, as mining, are subject to high rates of mortality from this cause. Coal and iron miners would have a very fair rate of mortality were it not for the numerous accidents to which they are subject. The same may be said of fishermen.

10. *Sedentary occupations.* Some of these occupations are well favored because they are exercised in the open air, as, for example, that of fruit and fish dealers; for this class the average rates are 6, 8, 9, and 12. Other sedentary occupations are, on the contrary, very unhealthful; dry-goods clerks, for example, have the high rates of 15, 25, 40, and 49, respectively, for the four age periods. Mortality among tailors is equally high, while that among rope and clock makers and engravers is low. Bankers and bank clerks have a high mortality.

11. *Liberal professions.* Priests, magistrates, etc., have a very low death rate; lawyers, architects, and engineers have rates lower than the average. The mortality among doctors is very low in Paris, but this is not true of England and Switzerland, where the mortality of this class is greater than the average.

Dr. Bertillon states the difficulties which surround the correct interpretation of such statistical results, and shows the many obstacles to the collection of so many and such diverse facts. The results, however, correspond to those obtained in England and Switzerland, and from the tables comparing the various professions the relations of some of them to the average rate of mortality for all male occupations have been made out.

The following classes of workmen have a mortality *less* than the

average mortality for all occupations at different age periods : farmers, gardeners, florists, game-keepers, fishermen, boatmen, lace and silk workers, smiths, machinists, iron workers, moulders, tanners, leather makers, carpenters, wood carvers, carpet makers, straw workers, hatters, sugar refiners, butter, cheese, egg and fruit merchants, grocers, jewelers, lapidists, watch and clock makers, bronze workers, postmen and telegraph operators, clerical gentlemen, lawyers, physicians and surgeons, professors, directors of schools, teachers, and architects.

The following classes of workmen, however, have a mortality *greater* than the average for all occupations : steam fitters, lead and zinc workers, wood turners, coopers, locksmiths, masons, stone cutters, sculptors, quarrymen, painters, glass workers, plasterers, decorators, plumbers, tailors, cobblers, barbers, bakers, confectioners, wine and liquor merchants, wagon makers, printers, lithographers, engravers, book-binders, coachmen, car and omnibus drivers, hostlers, dry-goods clerks, hosiers, solicitors, public ministers, and instructors of music, dancing, drawing, and fencing.

GARY N. CALKINS.

The Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen. August, 1891.

Prozentberechnung über den Personenverkehr.

This treats in an interesting way the percentage statistics of the passenger traffic upon the royal Prussian State railways for the three months, December, 1889, March and July, 1890. The details are set forth in comprehensive tables of which the following is a collected summary : —

RELATION OF PASSENGER CLASSES.

Classes.	Number of Passengers.	Receipts. M.	Per Cent of Total Passengers.	Per Cent of Total Receipts.
1st class.....	237,943	1,996,182	.004	.039
2nd class.....	5,850,164	13,794,801	.098	.271
3rd class.....	29,099,576	21,947,275	.488	.430
4th class.....	24,456,863	13,317,699	.409	.260
Total.....	59,644,546	51,055,957	1.000	1.000

This shows the general unprofitableness of first-class passenger traffic upon European railways. It is also a noteworthy fact that while of the total number of passengers 45.8 per cent travelled less

than 10 kilometres, and 88.7 per cent less than 50 kilometres, yet only 37.4 per cent of the total receipts were obtained from those passengers who were transported distances less than 50 kilometres.

Die Güterbewegung auf deutschen Eisenbahnen in Jahre 1890.

The freight traffic over German railways in 1890 is compared with that of 1889, 1888, and 1887. The same subject is treated by quarterly periods from 1885 in the following issue, where the comparative tonnage of different kinds of freight is shown by statistical tables and graphical charts. The official reports of various European railways have been summarized, among them those of Belgium for 1889, of Spain for 1888, of the Netherlands for 1889, of Wurtemberg for 1889, of Switzerland for 1889, of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden for 1889, and of the royal-imperial railways of Austria.

VICTOR ROSEWATER.

Conrad's Jahrbuch. July, 1891.

Die Ergebnisse der Konkursstatistik. By Dr. A. Wirminghaus.

The extensive study of the statistics of bankruptcy, by Dr. A. Wirminghaus, is continued through the July, August, and September numbers. The author analyzes in detail the figures attainable for all the important civilized countries. The problems upon which he attempts to throw light are the number of bankruptcies, whether declared at the instance of creditor, debtor, or the courts; the distribution among different occupations; the amounts put in liquidation; the causes of the bankruptcy and the financial results of its legal termination. The bankruptcy statistics as presented vary greatly in different countries, and their incompleteness renders any present conclusions impossible.

Frauenarbeit. By Prof. Stieda.

[August.

This article presents an interesting discussion of the labor of women. Prof. Stieda shows that the excess of females over males in Europe, even if the latter were all able and willing to support a wife, would still require a large number of women to be self-sustaining. This number is further increased when we remember that over 10 per cent of the men remain unmarried. After tracing the historical development of the labor of women, the question of its extent in Europe today is taken up. The proportion of the number of working women to that of the whole laboring class is very irregular; it is 40 per cent in Italy; only 11 per cent in the United States. In Germany

the number per 100 of adult women engaged in laborious pursuits runs from 17.1 per cent in Schleswig-Holstein to 49.8 per cent in South Bavaria. Prof. Stieda gives a list of industries with the ratios of male and female employes; the number of women in the building trades seems to be decreasing, in the others increasing. In Germany the increase in the number of working women from 1875 to 1882 was 26.1 per cent, while the increase in the total number of laborers was but 17.6 per cent. The conclusion reached is that the labor of women should be restricted in extent, not suppressed; that the state should interfere so far as to prescribe regulations for maintaining health and morality, and should enforce its laws stringently. V. R.

Archiv für soziale Gesetzgebung und Statistik. IV, No. 2, 1891.

Neuere Untersuchungen über die Lage der arbeitenden Klassen in Holland. By Dr. Otto Pringsheim.

Authoritative statistical information is given concerning the hours of labor, the dwellings and wages of workmen in Holland,—the results his recent study of the condition of the laboring classes in that country.

Zeitschrift des K. Sächsischen Statistischen Bureaus. 1890. Nos. 3-4. Dresden, August, 1891.

The larger part of this issue is devoted to the movement of population in Saxony during 1889, and to the statistics of savings banks in that country from 1849 to 1888. The following summary presents the principal vital statistics of the year with comparison with the immediately previous years, upon the basis of 1000 of the population:—

	1876-80	1881-85	1886	1887	1888
Marriages.....	8.86	8.92	9.27	9.18	9.06
Births.....	43.42	41.82	42.41	41.84	41.89
Deaths.....	28.59	28.88	29.88	26.91	25.96
Increase.....	14.83	12.94	12.53	14.93	15.93

The savings banks have grown with steady regularity. The value of the average individual deposit in 1849 was 143 marks, and in 1888, 355. The highest point this has ever reached was in 1878 and 1880, when it equalled 372 marks. This indicates that the crisis which came in 1873 had compelled the person of limited means to draw out his deposits. Since 1880, however, the depositor has renewed his efforts.

In 1849 there was one deposit book to 23.24 of the population, and in 1888, 2.24, thus showing a remarkable adoption of the system.

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. London. June, 1891.

On Prison Ethics and Prison Labor. By F. J. Mouatt, LL.D. Relates especially to conditions in Lower Bengal in India.

The Charitable Aspects of Medical Relief. By Dr. J. Charles Steele. Shows the accommodations of the London hospitals, and cost of maintenance.

Results of the recent census and estimates of population in the largest English towns. By Noel A. Humphreys. Analyses of statistical returns of 28 English towns: Area, 258,869 acres; persons to an acre, 36.2; population, 1891 (unrevised), 9,379,711; increase per cent, 1881-91, 11.2. Argues that decennial censuses are misleading for calculation of birth and death rates in intermediate years. In Liverpool, for example, the death rates in 1889 and 1890 were estimated at 21.6 and 23.6, when it is now seen that they were 25 and 27.8.

Preliminary returns of the Census in India (1891). Population will amount to 286 millions, of which $65\frac{1}{2}$ are under feudatory rule. The increase during the decade was 29 millions.

Influence of custom duties on the price of wheat. By A. de Fovillé.

Influence of civilization upon the movement of the population. By P. Leroy-Beaulieu.

On the Nature and Uses of Averages. By Dr. John Venn. [Sept.

Dr. Venn discusses the various sorts of averages which can be used, and compares in particular the median and arithmetical average. For the bulk of statistical inquiry he concludes that almost any kind of average will answer the purpose. For accurate quantitative results the selection of the kind of average must depend upon the precise object we have in view. In certain cases he suggests whether there is a necessary gain in using any kind of average. This paper, as well as the remarks made by Mr. Francis Galton and Prof. Edgeworth, is of great interest.

Notes on the preliminary returns of the censuses 1890-91.

A résumé is given of the census returns of France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Norway, Cape Colony, and Victoria.

The Zone system on the Hungarian railways.

This is the translation of an article by Dr. Amboise Nemenyi, originally published in the *Revue d'Economie Politique*.

The progress of hippophagy in France and on the Continent as shown from statistics. By Ch. Morot.

It is shown that there is an increase in the consumers of horses, asses, and mules. In several places in France ordinary butchers are seriously alarmed by the competition of the new trade.

Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland. Sept., 1891.

The Congested Districts. By Richard J. Kelly.

Bank Reserves and Currency Reform. By Professor C. F. Bastable. Favors the establishment of a single issuing body for the United Kingdom.

Irish Progress during the past ten years, 1881-1890. By T. W. Grimshaw, M.D., Registrar-General. Considers the vital statistics, valuation, agriculture, trade, manufactures, capital, loans, banking, taxation and revenue, post-office, education, and poor relief. The conclusions are summed up in the following table:—

	1881.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Valuation per head of population in £	2.70	3.00	0.30	...
Valuation of agricultural land per head of rural population in £.....	2.60	3.10	0.50	...
Acres of cereal crops per head of population.....	0.34	0.32	...	0.02
Acres of meadow and clover per head of population.....	0.39	0.45	0.06	...
Acres of all crops per head of population.....	1.00	1.05	0.05	...
Heads of cattle per head of population (3 sheep = 1 head of cattle).....	0.98	1.21	0.23	...
Acres of grass lands per head of cattle.....	2.00	1.80	...	0.20
Gallons of whiskey distilled per head of population.....	1.80	2.80	1.00	...
Barrels of beer brewed per head of population.....	0.37	0.53	0.16	...
Railway capital in £ per head of population.....	6.60	7.70	1.10	...
Railway receipts in £ per head of population.....	0.50	0.65	0.15	...
Tons of shipping per head of population.....	2.09	2.23	0.14	...
Cash balances, etc. in Joint-Stock Banks in £ per head of population.....	5.80	7.10	1.30	...
Deposits in Saving Banks in £ per head of population.....	0.70	1.20	0.50	...
Customs receipts in £ per head of population.....	0.38	0.45	0.07	...
Letters delivered per head of population.....	15.90	21.30	5.40	...
Number of persons relieved under Poor-law Acts per 1000 of the population.....	114.20	97.10	...	17.10

The Economic Review. October, 1891. London.

The Fourteenth Report of the Commissioners of Prisons for the year ending March 31, 1891, is analyzed on page 554. An analysis of sentences shows that crimes of dishonesty or malice have largely de-

creased; that crimes against social discipline have about kept pace with the population; and that drunkenness has largely decreased. Attention is called to the barometric scale of crime, by which it appears that crime has a tendency to run high in October. Comparison is made with the statistics of pauperism, and it is concluded that extreme poverty does not appear to increase crime.

The Preliminary Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1891, is discussed by Mr. Edwin Cannan, and some fresh conclusions are drawn. An interesting table showing the number of persons per thousand of England and Wales in nineteen different divisions at each census, 1801-1891, is drawn up. It is concluded that it is impossible to show the distribution of the population between country and town.

In making these references to the *Economic Review*, attention should be called to the excellent and valuable summaries of Parliamentary inquiries and official returns made by Mr. Cannan in each number.

Transactions of the Manchester Statistical Society. 1890-91.

The Local Taxation of Chief Rents. By Prof. Munro.

Our Note Bank System. By Thomas B. Moxon. Gives statistics of banking circulations of different countries.

Pauperism, past and present. By J. M. Rhodes.

Illustrates the paper by maps of England, showing the density of population, coal production, indoor pauperism, outdoor relief, tax rates in the pound, brewers licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, coöperators, friendly societies, savings banks, wages of agricultural laborers.

The Fortnightly Review. December.

The Canadian Census. By J. G. Colmer.

The growth of the population in Canada between 1881 and 1891 increased only 11.66, by no means meeting expectations. The article presents various explanations for the disappointment, and predicts greater progress in the next ten years.

The Charity Organization Review. London. December, 1891.

Character and development of the German Labor Colonies, from the opening of the first colony in 1882 to 1889. By Dr. Berthold.

This is based upon a more complete article on the Statistics of the German Labor Colonies, by the same author, published in Berlin, 1891. Several pages of statistics are given, showing the length of stay in the colonies and the reasons for discharge.